Gen. Chaffee, in Command

The Veteran of Five Wars Who Rules the Army in the East.

The square-jawed house on Governors Island which looks like a picture picked from a novel of Colonial times is again the headquarters of the commander of the miles and other Generals who had that assignment used the old house for their office, but the later commanders have preferred to use the wing of the residence which is set aside for their occupancy.

Major-Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee wanted to be up at headquarters with the staff officers so that his home might command greater quiet and privacy. A big room on the second floor of the headquarters building was put in order last Thursday and Gen. Chaffee moved in.

There are four very high, very white and

post is a small return from the Govern-

ment for such long and active service. A cavalryman in the Civil War, an Indian fighter on the frontier, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers through the Cuban war. commander of our forces in China and Military Governor of the Philippines, Gen. Chaffee remarked the other day:

"Pshaw! There was only one war in all that time. That was the Civil War. The others were skimishes, meetings with inferior powers."

Gen. Chaffee had been telling a visitor how he came by his peculiar baptismal

"At first," said he, "I was named Adna Alamanza, but a couple of weeks later a cousin was born. This child was named very bare walls to the room. Not a picture, Alamanza, a name which my mother had



a map nor a decorative bit of any sort breaks the grimness of the room. A massive flat-top desk is spread with the papers and correspondence of the occupant of the office. It is a double desk, so when officers come to consult with the General there is a seat for the visitor directly in front of the

To the caller who is ushered into this room is presented a strong military picture. Gen. Chaffee is moving along in his sixtyfirst year. He has been forty-two years a them. soldier. In all the army there is no better type of the muscular, active fighting machine, the soldier preserved in health by the vigor of his employment.

In most Major-Generals it is usual to find evidences of the sedentary ways of life in high rank, the taking on of flesh after

coined. She did not like that, so she changed my name to Romanza.

"Adna is a Bibical name. I never knew just what part of the Bible it came from until fifteen years ago when I was stationed at a post in New Mexico. The mother of one of my Lieutenants, got out a concordance and told me that Adna was one of the persons mentioned in the last chapter of the book of Ezra, who had taken Babylonian wives and were directed to return

Looking from his window Gen. Chaffee urveyed Governors Island and said: "Until I came here to take command I had never been on the island but once. That was in June, 1900, when I came to pay a social visit to Gen. Brooke."

The General misses his saddle horse.

at present and he says he does not know when that can be done.

"One-third of the army of the United States is now in the Philippines," said he.
"Our army consists of thirty regiments
of infantry and fifteen of cavalry. We
have ten infantry regiments and five cavalry regiments in the Philippines. That
means between 21,000 and 22,000 men, for at present all the companies are larger than the regulations call for. For instance, in the Fifth Infantry we have nearly 1,500 men, which makes it almost twice the size of a regiment. The reason is that we have transferred into these regiments the men sent out to fill the regiments which have

ince come home.
"The gradual discharge of men will re duce the regiments to the proportions fixed by regulation and our army in the islands will then consist of about 15,000 islands will then consist of about 15,000 men. Ten regiments of infantry will mean 8,250 soldiers, five regiments of cavalry 4,125 men. To that you can add one battalion of coast artillery with 320 men. a light battery of 120 men, a mounted battalion of 160 men and signal, engineering and hospital corps of 1,500 men. It has been suggested that the service could be brought to normal proportions by discharging thirty men from each company.

"Next spring five regiments who have now been more than two years in the Philip-

now been more than two years in the Philip-pines will be brought home. They are the First, Second and Fifth Infantry and the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry. Their places

rill be taken by other regiments.

"Frankly, I do not know how soon it will be possible to reduce our armed forces in the Philippines, even with the constabulary

in better order.

"In addition to the American soldiery we now have 4,800 native soldiers. They lare enlisted in the same way as our soldiers here and are controlled by the same regulations. Our experience, so far, has been that they make very fair soldiers. They are distributed at the various posts in the islands and are officered by Americans, except that we have three Filipino Lieuterants. These are men whom I picked out of the native soldiery for merit. I recommended their

appointment to the President, and the President made them Second Lieutenants.

Probably all the Filipinos would become soldiers if we asked them. They get half the pay of the American soldier, but they are housed and fed and clothed, and the pay is larger than they have ever been able to to earn heretofore. "The great trouble we have had with the

native soldiery has been to make them un-derstand that they cannot carry their wives and families around with them from pos to post. Most of them are married and have children, but they realize pretty thoroughly now that they can't make the families a part of the army.

of the army."

In speaking of farming conditions in the islands, Gen. Chaffee said: "It will take many years to restock the Philippines with cattle and farm animals. In two years discorned the property of the cattle and farm animals. ease has worked great ruin there. Some authorities say that ninety per cent. of the cattle have perished. I think it may be said very conservatively that the percentage is fully eighty. Rinderpest and a disease alled s ira have done this.

called sura have done this.

"Sura in the animal is much like malaria in the human. Like malaria, sura is transmitted by flies and insects. We have found nothing to cope with it. The bodies of its victims are left in a horrible state. They swell, split and suppurate. The only remedy which has been found to stay the disease is a very strong injection of salt water in the veins. That, however, destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and the remedy is almost as disastrous as the disease.

is almost as disastrous as the disease.

"The spread of the disease is due partly to the fact that the people there cannot be made to meet such a situation in the way it would be met in an enlightened community like America. If you were to find a herd of cattle infected and tell the wner, advising him that the best course for himself and for the general welfare would be to destroy the herd, he would run it off in the night and hide the cattle somewhere, meanwhile trailing the con-tagion through other herds.

One or two of the islands have been free from the disease and the cattle therem are being distributed among the ther islands. But a healthful condition will not be attained for a long time.

"The meat which the army uses is brought from Australia in refrigerator ships, and is very good. The average cost to the overnment is 11 cents a pound, which about what is paid in America.

"The average soldier in the Philippines

is not discontented. Some who have come home are itching to get back there. When the barracks have been properly fixed for Service in the Philippines as overhard The loyalty of our native soldiers is notable I believe we have had but thirteen de in the Philippines as overhard.

sertions."
While Gen. Chaffee loves the service to which he has devoted his life and has sent his son to West Point to get that military training which the General had



THE CORONATION ARTIST IN PRIVATE LIFE.

His Sketches as a Boy-A Triumph at 16 Still Remembered - Amusements at His English Home Work of Putting King Edward's Coronation on Canvas.

A certain well-known American artist while in England this year went into Gloucestershire to see a friend of his student days; and when he arrived at the typical English illage of Fairford he found Edwin A. Abbey ousily engaged on the picture of the coronation that King Edward commanded him to

paint After greetings and a survey of the great canvas which will preserve for future generations the glories of King Edward

VII.'s coronation, the visitor said: "Abbey, it is a great work and a great hauce; but tell me, how did you get it?" "The painter's reply was laconic

"Through my grandfather." The friend gasped his astonishment; then laughingly added: "And I see by the newspapers that you

are also to decorate the new Capitol of Pennsylvania, a work that will be monumenta and take years of your life. Did your grandfather get you this commission, too?

"If I do the work, he will be the cause, was Mr. Abbev's answer.

Roswell Abbey, grandfather of the artis who hopes to have the coronation painting completed by next spring, was a merchant an inventor of type foundry applicances e an adept in almost every line of commerce and, for his own pleasure and recreation, a worker in water colors. He was of a decided artistic temperament and used to spend hours before his easel.

Roswell Abbey's son, William M. Abbey was a merchent in Philadelphia, when that city scarcely extended above Broad street Like his father, he found his recreation largely in the sketch book and the brush until late in life.

One of William M. Abbey's two sons is Edwin A. Abbey, and Edwin A. Abbey began manifesting the artistic trait of his

grandfather almost from the cradle. He was barely four years old when he began making pencil drawings that attracted more than passing attention on he fly leaves and margins of magazines and books, and a few years later he divided his time between baseball and littering up the house with sketches of the family, his home and his playmates.

About the same time a decided characteristic, that is remarked upon whenever Mr. Abbey's art is discussed, began t

Mr. Abbey is famed among artists as he profession's most pronounced stickler for correct costumes and settings for his work. He has a horror of anachronisms. So, in order to be absolutely accurate, he has gathered from time to time a collection of ancient dress and implements of warfare that experts in such things hold to be unequalled.

Wherever he has seen habiliments that had the spirit and technique of the times dealt with in the various products of his brush and pencil, Mr. Abbey has secured them, and many of these he has discovered in out of the way corners of Europe. Others that he has not been able to obtain in this way he has had built according to painfully detailed descriptions found in chronicles and other ancient sources of infor-

mation Mr. Abbey considers no amount of tim and work wasted in avoiding an anachron ism or undoing one. After he had finished the painting of "Gloucester and the Lady Anne" he discovered that he had got in the wrong quarterings in the coat of arms on the lady's dress, which is of heraldic design. Despite the fact that it meant much labor he promptly did the skirt over

In the painting of the "Castle of King Amphortas" there is a vaulted roof sup-ported by columns with unusual capitals. hat he might not be guilty of an anachron-sm, Mr. Abbey travelled to Brittany and ot only copied but modelled the capitals

This characteristic Mr. Abbey displayed when, a boy just in his 'teens, he posed brother and sister and companions, always insisting that their costumes should be faultless as to time and circumstance.

One of his first sketches to be printed in a magazine was "Tracking Rabbits."

It showed two boys out hunting. Mr. Abbey's brother and a friend, and before the artist would consent to begin the sketch he wearied the youthful models almost to the point of rebellion by his fussiness over details of their dress.

It was the same with the drawings that

he made for the late Oliver Optic's paper, Our Boys and Girls. The first of these, and the first of any of Mr. Abbey's handiwork to be published, was an illustrated rebus, appearing in 1896.
At that time Mr. Abbey was 14. But the style of this and other illustrations

that appeared frequently in the paper so attracted Mr. Adams to the youthfu artist that he cultivated his acquaintance and later dedicated a book to him.

Two years after the rebus was published young Abbey went into a wood engraver's shop and drew on wood; and it was about this time, too, that he first broke into Harrer's with a sketch restraying a bond or

per's with a sketch portraying a band of Puritans celebrating "The First Thanks-giving." Concerning this achievement Mr. Abbey, while in this country last year, said to a friend who congratulated him on securing the commission for the corona ion picture:
"Yes, naturally I'm pleased to have

been selected; but, do you know, I wasn't tickled half so much as when I got my first sketch in Harper's."

Three years after "The First Thanksgiving" had been published, Mr. Abbey came to New York. In the meantime he had studied a year or so in the Pennsylhe had studied a year or so in the Pennsyl vania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadel-phia, and to-day there is a tradition in that school that "Ned Abbey was a good artist, But once in New York he began develop

ing another trait that is the subject of much good-natured banter among his fellows-in-art. He joined the Tile Club, of which many artists now famous were members F. Hopkinson Smith being among them. It was a duty of the members at the

club meetings to paint tiles and plaques and what not for one another's studios, and the result, in Abbey's case, was that he cultivated a fondness for spending nearly every cent he had, not necessary for living expenses, in adorning his studio and home. When he leased Morgan Hall, his English home, an old rambling structure, parts of which are more than 300 years old, which is surrounded by an estate of thirty acres, he began altering it right and left and decorating and embellishing it with as much fervor as he used to display in adorning the studios of his young days in

To Morgan Hall Mr. Abbey has also carried his enthusiasm for baseball. He doesn't play baseball, exactly, but nearly every day he indulges in what he considers

Mr. Abbey has cricket week at Morgan

panels, as Morgan Hall had no room big nough to accommodate them. It is to Morgan Hall that numerous mem

It is to Morgan Hallthat numerous members of royalty and many persons of title have been journeying of late in order to pose in their robes of state for the coronation painting. Until a few weeks ago Mr. Abbey had in his possession at his home many coronation accessories and robes, and much of England's regalia of state. He wrote that he had allithe of every He wrote that he had a little of every-hing that figured in the coronation except the crown, and he thanked heaven that

the crown, and he thanked heaven that he didn't have that he was worried enough as it was while the royal haubles were in his keeping by thoughts of burglaries, destruction by fire and what not.

Just at present Mr. Abbey is working on certain architectural features of the painting. He says that he has still to see a published drawing of the coronation ceretnony that in any way faithfully depicts the scene, or any part of it, that occurred he scene, or any part of it, that occurred in Westminster Abbey last August. "All, are absolutely false," is his frank

criticism.

If the coronation painting is finished by next spring Mrs. Abbey will be largely responsible. Her husband much prefers his cricket field to his easel, but she sees to it that his work is not left too long in his contaction for the British national game. on that his work is not left too long in his enthusiasm for the British national game.

Mrs. Abbey is an American, born in the Isle of Wight while her parents were travelling, and she and Mr. Abbey first met when, as Miss Mary Mead, she was touring Europe. She is a daughter of the late Frederick Mead of New York, and is a graduate of Vermer them. Vassar College. She is distinctly America

tastes.
Abbey has fived abroad almorates veget constantly for some twenty-four years. He first went to Europe in 1878, returning in 1881. In 1882 he again went to England with several members of the Tile (Inb. Since then he has frequently made trips

this country. At one time, shortly after going abroad the second time, he determined to return and live in America. He had all his goods decided to remain in England, where commissions, and his effects were sent back without having been unpacked. But Mr Abbey has not permitted his residence abroad to interfere with his love for his native land nor to wean him from things

It was Europe that first gave Mr. Abbey marked attention as a worker in water colors. This was at a Paris exposition in the '85s and at a time when America, outside a small circle, knew scarcely anyhing about his ambitions with the brush, ut was well acquainted with his illustra-

tions in black and white.
It was not until he began the "Holy Grail" panels that Americans generally began to learn of his abilities in oil and olors. Then many were surprised and he comment was frequently heard: "Another painter spring up over night."
But this was not the case, for while working in New York and occupying a quaint studio downtown that Brander Matthews studio downtown that Brander Matthews has described interestingly in "The Last Meeting," Mr. Abbey painted water colors;

and in his first year in England he was made a member of the Royal Institute Water Colors. In fact, before he left Philadelphia he had received instructions in colors in the studio of Isaac L. Williams, a Pennsylvania Academician and in his

The water color displayed at the Paris Exposition was entitled "The Stage Office" and depicted a group of weary travellers waiting for the typical American stage-coach to come along.

The sobriquet of "The Chestnut" was applied to Mr. Abbey by his fellow artists when he was abilities in the stage of the control of the chestnut.

when he was dabbling in colors in New York and was a hale fellow well met in the Tile Club.

A rule of the club made it imperative for each member to tell a story at the club's meetings. Mr. Abbey invariably told, with

different treatment and embellishments, at each new recital the tale of a man who bought a chestnut farm on Long Island.

This man had expectations of growing right therefron, but he never gathered a bushel of chestnuts because all the neighbors and the boys and girls for miles around would come to his gate and ask for just a handful of chestnuts; and the owner of the farm, granting their requests, gave away

If the fruit of his trees.

I p to the time that he was commissioned to paint the coronation picture Mr. Abbey ad not been presented to King Edward. When he was summoned before the King, so that he could be officially informed that he had secured a much coveted honor, out all that his Majesty said heyond the ere announcement of his selection, was:
"My Lord Chamberlain will attend to

he details."

Then Mr. Abbey, clad in the gown of the Royal Academy, and carrying his sword, bowed himself out of the royal presence. But Mr. Abbey has held an extended con-

ersation with at least one monarch. This King Oscar of Sweden. A short time after he had become a member of the Royal Academy, Mr. Abbey, according to a custom regarding new members, found himself a member of the Academy Council. One of the duties of the council is to arrange for royalty's private

At the first private view of the annual exhibitions.

At the first private view that Mr. Abbey helped to plan, he had one of his paintings hung, "The Trial of Queen Catherine," and it fell to his lot to escort King Oscar, then on a visit to England.

Everything went smoothly annually went

Everything went smoothly enough until Sweden's ruler caught sight of Mr. Abbey's exhibit. Then he planted his royal person solidly before the painting and rapidly

began firing questions at its author.

So persistent was the King in his inquisition that he attracted the other memoers of the party about him and unintentionall furnished them with a balf hour's amuse ment by the questions propounded. But Mr. Abbey's answers evidently pleased Ving Oscar, for it is said that when he heard hat his fellow ruler, Edward of England was casting about for a coronation painter, he diplomatically suggested the name of the American who, at an academy ex-hibition several years before, had answered ong string of questions in so satisfactor a manner

NEW HONEY IN MARKET. The Inited States Far Ahead of Other

Countries in Bee Culture. Alfalfa, the prize grass, furnishes in the

Western States a large amount of fine honey in June, July or August. Parsnips, left for seed, blossom from Jane to August and are much frequented by honey bees. Peppermint, raised for its foliage, from which oil is distilled, is when allowed to lossom sought after by bees and vields honey during July and August. Cucum er, squash, pumpkin and melon blossom

urnish honey to the bees in July and August Chicory, raised for salad, is, in blossom ought by bees for honey in July and August Sweet clover, the honey from which is, perhaps, the most highly esteemed. s visited by the bees later, and the month of November is the one during which

oney is in season. The United States ranks far ahead of all other countries in the amount of honey produced and in the methods of straining. The two States which have advanced most n honey-making are California and Nebraska, and the latter State, it is declared has peculiar advantages for the supply of honey of the highest quality.

Western Massachusetts and eastern Kan as are honey-producing regions and the eyerage yield from a hive, which was twenty pounds a few years ago, has now risen to thirty-five through superior man-agement. A honey hive of 5,000 bees profuces fifty pounds of honey a year

years.
The largest honey-producing apiary in the world is in California.

The three chief honey-producing countries of Europe are Spain, Germany and

Austria.

The demand for honey is not general



ASIAN SAVAGES IN A NOVEL.

AN EXPLORERS STORIES OF HIS ADVENTURES IN SIBERIA.

Book by Waldemar Bogoras of the Amertean Museum to Re Published Here and in Russia - Odd Customs of the Tribes of Northeastern Asia Described.

A Look to be published in Russia and in New York in the early spring will give in he form of a novel some interesting deof northeastern Asia. The Russian manuscript has already been sent to that country by the author. Waldemar Bogoras of the American Museum of Natural History, and a translation is now being made her for the simultaneous publication of the story in English in New York.

Why Mr. Bogoras chooses the hove form for the stories he has to tell is his own secret. The information he acquired in years of study among the northeaster Asiatics is interesting enough in itself without requiring the aid of a story, but Mr. Bogoras has chosen to put some of it

into the form of an historical novel. Mr. Bogoras has spent in all nine year among the tribes whose life he has made his special study. He has been in three Siberian expeditions, for the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg and the Jesup expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

For nine months he was compelled to live entirely upon fish, and for the most part upon frozen fish. For two and onehalf years he wandered with the nomadic people wherever their courses took them. In thirty-five days he once travelled 800 miles in Behring Sea in a skin boat 35 feet long. He was bound for a point where a steamer touches just once a year, and to miss it meant another twelve months | stimulating. with the savages.

He travelled from St. Laurence Island to the mainland and along the coast to Anadyr Bay. In the 35-foot boat were

Savage life is as complicated as civilized," he said in speaking of his experiences, have nothing to boast of in that We have been wrong in speaking

the simple life' of the savages "For one thing, these people have had hundreds of years, probably, in which to work out their progress, while we have perhaps 5,000 of development behind us civilized people are bound by narrow paths, because they want to be conventional call clike. The savage life is more nict. -all alike. The savage life is more pict-uresque, for each individual is free to do

as he wishes.
"There are fifty species of game where they live, and these people can tell from a track in the snow whether the animal which has passed was male or female, its age, its state of fat, and many more details. They discern eighty different shades or hues in the different reindeer, whereas to Europeans the fur of all reindeer appears

simply gray.
"We don't know as much of China as these tribes know of spirits, that is, of the spiritual existence. And they are ro-mantic and highly sentimental. Romantic love exists among them. Men and women will kill themselves for love.

"They have occasional human sacrifices, an individual sometimes coming to the conclusion that he must offer himself as a sacrifice for his people if things have gone wrong with them for a long period."

Civilizing influences are now at last making some headway among those peo-ples, Mr. Bogoras said, and along with hem go contagious diseases which have them go contagious diseases which have wrought more have among the natives than their wars used to do. He said that while heldwelt with the people between Kamchatka and East Cape and between East Cape and Prince of Wales Cape in America, measles in six months carried off one-quarter of the population. Clues to Character in the Ways Chicago

be disagreeable echoes at a later time.

"I saw you eat a mouse last winter."
is a terrible thing to say.

The mice are eaten raw, by the way.

The people reason: "The foxes eat the mice. Why shouldn't we?" The spirit of protherhood with these savages extended

At the fair with which the "Eight Tribes" open, a shaman, or wizard, or medicine man, goes to the special tent, sings the song of the mushroom and proceeds to get satis-factorily intoxicated. Mr. Bogorns says that he has seen such scenes. The sha-man sees spirits and they move him to do stunts with knives, six of which he carries about him for the treatment of his patients. His nephew, who has seen him under the mushreem influence before, keeps an eye on him and when he gets too lively takes

strong nephew. The shanner then laugher tickles his nephew in a tender spot and causes him to drop all the knives, which he shaman then proceeds to juggle some

much disgruntled because he has tried everal times unsuccessfully to get drunk on the mushrooms. He pays no attention to on the mushrooms. He pays no attention to the great shaman who there fore gets piqued and defity toses a knite in such a way that it drops on the disgruntled one's bald pate. Then Avvi is momentarily forgotten. A fight develops with plenty of eager hands ready to settle old scores with the shaman while he seems to be so thoroughly under the spirit's influence as well as under the weighty influence of numbers.

The old wizard is keenly awake just the same. Otherwise he wouldn't be a wizard.

same. Otherwise he wouldn't be a wizard. and he knows the value of his job.
Suddenly he falls upon the floor of the
tent and flops his arms and moves his legs n such a way as to suggest the movements of a lobster, and the people know that

Avvi's spirit has taken possession of him, ousted the other spirits, and insists that the people have peace.

So they let the wily shaman alone, and it seems fair to observe in passing that Avvi is no lobster if he can save a shaman's life like that

like that. The heroine of the "Eight Tribes" is dedicated to the Four Sisters, otherwise the Pleiades, one of the five constellations known by the tribes and worshipped by them. The other heavenly bodies known to them are the Polar Star, which they call the Nail, Star implying fixation: Orion, known to them as the Archer; Castor and Pollux, known as the Two Elk; and Arcturus and Vega, known as the Two Heads.

THIS IS LABOR'S PARADISE.

Golden Opportunities to Men Who Will Work - All Tolling Europe Auxlous to Come. Central and eastern Europeans are competing with the Italians for employment on the great public works in this city. Some contractors find these men of the East quite as efficient as the Italians. and the central and eastern Europeans find the wages of this country especially

The wages here fare fusually at least double and sometimes treble and quadruple what these men earn at home. Inconsequence of this they are anxious to

eight persons and ten dogs. Going along the coast the boat was part of the time towed by the dogs. This boat is now in the American Museum.

The Tchuktchees, the Koryaks, the Esquimaux, the Kamchadal, the Lamus, the Yukaghir, the Kurils and the Tungus were the peoples among whom Mr. Bogoras lived and he has called his book Eight. Thiles "His experience with these peoples works of English, earns." the American Museum.

The Tchuktchees, the Koryaks, the Esquimaux, the Kamchadal, the Lamus, the Yukaghir, the kurils and the Tungus were the peoples among whom Mr. Bogoras lived and he has called his book "Eight Tribes." His experience with these people him to revise some of his ideas him to revise some of his ideas him to revise some of his ideas a dozen words of English, earns \$1.50 a day at a steady job. He is probably not worth so much to his employer until he has been several months in this country, he has been several months in this country. he has been several months in this country, but he soon learns a little of the language, and, better still, catches the New York pace, with the result that he is worth as much as his neighbor in the trench or the street.

If he shows an aptitude for anything better than unskilled labor the man's

better than unskined above
wages go to \$1.75 or even \$2 a day.
wages go to \$1.75 or even \$2 a day. Many southern and central Europeans who come to this country and hire out as unskilled laborers are mechanics of considerable skill. The first time they have a chance to exhibit such skill they are likely to attract the favorable attention of the "boss," and in a short time to have their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where well can be will be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and to be set at work where their wages raised and their wages r their skill can be utilized. It is bad econ-omy to employ a skilled mechanic in show

elling earth. Contractors and bosses are always on the lookout for the handy man among the laborers they employ, and promotion and higher wages surely await such a man.
It is just such opportunities for the unskilled laborer that make this country so attractive to the European, and the present rate of wages in New York is bringing over immigrants with great rapidity. The fact that the newly arrived immigrant

is often able to go to work immediately upon his arrival in the very port where he lands, at wages that seem to him munific cent, acts like a magnet upon the crowded, millions of central and eastern Europe, because thousands of letters go to Europe every week; reporting the golden opportunities offered here.

TOOTHPICK SIGNS.

Men Practise a Vulgar Habit. From the Chicago Chronicle.

We have the drink habit, the card-playing habit, the tobacco habit—in fact, habit havenerable, but there is one habit of which Mr Bogotas opens his book at a great fair on the banks of the River Anapka, which is consecrated to the chief sea god, the great holy lobster, Avvi. It is clear that civilization was not a pioneer in the appreciation of the lobster.

Avvi is a lover of peace and he forbids strife withinh his bidomain, which includes the banks of his sacred river. The people, therefore, of the several tribes may congregate in peace on these banks, and so they hold great fairs there for barter and amicable celebration.

Once in a while a fight takes place even within the sacred bounds, but the vengeance of Avvi is dreaded, a sacrifice likely to be demanded by the outraged god if his peace has been disturbed, and so the fights there are rare.

No drink is sold at these fairs, but there is always a special tent in which people may go and cat an intoxicating mushroom, which answers all the purposes of alcoholim inebriation. Then a disagreeable person is likely to be called a mice enter or the son of a mouse eater, and trouble may follow.

The mice caters were of old the most detested tribe among peoples none too delicate themselves, and their descendants are still disilided. Once in a while if food is very scarce a monse is eaton nowadays, and then if a sharp eve has seen the meal surreputiously, there may be disagreeable echoes at a later time.

"I saw von eat a mouse last winter," is a terrible thing to say.

The mice are eaten raw, by the way The people reason: "The foxes eat the mice. Why shouldn't we?" The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we? The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we? "The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we?" The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we? "The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we? "The spirit of brotherhood with these savages extends the mice. Why shouldn't we?" The spirit of brotherhood with these savages

One taste convinces That it is the best

away all the wizard's knives, being a very address Dr. David Kennedy Corp., Rondows



CHARACTERISTIC VIEWS OF THE NEW COMMANDER.

surplus flesh. He weighs only about 160 pounds. After twenty-six years in the cavalry he is now never so comfortable as when on horseback.

A strongly chiseled profile, eyes of blue, set deep beneath heavy brows; a determined jaw, bronzed face and hair turned just enough to typify the life he has seenthese are the striking features of a por trait of Gen. Chaffee.

It is more than likely that he will remain at Governors Island in command of the Department of the East until he reaches the age limit, which will be in April, 1906. Three years and six months in this desirable

in lower rank. Gen. Chaffee carries no Gen. Brooke rode occasionally, but Gen. as a profitable means of livelihood. Chaffee is afraid be will have to take to golf to keep up to that physical trim which he

to keep up to that physical trim which he has enjoyed all his life.

In his term as Military Governor of the Philippines he gathered a lot of valuable knowledge about the islands and their peoples, and his views are so well esteemed by the Administration that he was called the control of the peoples. It was the physical condition at the age of 64, while some of us ever had material fortune to show for it.

Yet we shall always have soldiers. I by the Administration that he was called see no sign of war, and yet I believe we to Washington last week to confer with must always maintain an army. Unithe President and the Secretary of War versal peace is a happy subject for disabout conditions in the islands and the cussion, but, so long as men and nations the President and the Secretary of war about conditions in the islands and the have differences, as it is human nature to policy to be pursued in regard to the

army to be maintained there. force in the Philippines should be reduced | morning."

a relapse from the daily activities of service. There is an old "saddler" on the island which | do without, he does not look on the army "Soldiers are much the same wherever they are stationed," said Gen. Chaffee

colicy to be pursued in regard to the have, we shall have armies and wars, and the nation which is unprepared for war may find itself in humiliation any fair

he next best thing—cricket.

His friends accuse him of having had snow scraped off the cricket field more han once so that he might enjoy his favorite pastime. However that may be, it is true that whenever no one else is around to play with him, he presses the gardener, the estate's caretaker, and his models into

Mr. Abbey has cricket week at Morgan Hall, and all the artists in London and thereabouts are his guests.

It was at Morgan Hall that Mr. Abbey painted his "Holy Grail" pictures in what he has described in a letter as an "abomination of corrugated iron." This was a shed about eighty feet long, erected expressly as a studio in which to paint the throughout the United States, but is largest in the rural districts. Much American honey shipped abroad is adulterated by ingredients which, if not unwholesome,